

The Weekly Museum.

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FATAL EFFECTS OF FALSE APOLOGIES AND PRETENCES;

A STORY.

IF a reclusé moralist who speculates in a cloister, should suppose every practice to be infamous in proportion as it is allowed to be criminal, no man would wonder; but very man who is acquainted with life, and is able to substitute the discoveries of experience for the deductions of reason, knows that he would be mistaken.

Lying is generally allowed to be less criminal than adultery; and yet it is known to render a man much more infamous and contemptible; for he who would modestly acquiesce in an imputation of adultery as a compliment, would refer that of a lie as an insult for which life only could atone. Thus are men tamely led hood-winked by custom, the creators of their own folly, and while imaginary light flashes under the bandage which excludes the reality, they fondly believe that they behold the sun.

Lying, however, does not incur more infamy than it deserves, though other vices incur less. I have before remarked, that there are some practices, which, though they degrade a man to the lowest class of moral characters, do yet imply some natural superiority; but lying is, on the contrary, always an implication of weakness and defect. Slander is the revenge of a coward, and dissimulation his defence; lying boasts are the stigma of impotent ambition, of obscurity without merit, and pride totally destitute of intellectual dignity; and even lies of apology imply indiscretion or rusticity, ignorance, folly, or indecorum.

But there is equal turpitude, and greater meanness, in those forms of speech which deceive without direct falsehood. The crime is committed with greater deliberation, as it requires more contrivance; and by the offenders the use of language is totally perverted; they conceal a meaning opposite to that which they express; their speech is a kind of riddle propounded for an evil purpose; and as they may, therefore, be properly distinguished by the name of Sphinxes, their words would not perhaps be much cause for regret, if like the first monster of the name, they should break their necks upon the solution of their enigmas.

Indirect lies, more effectually than others, destroy that mutual confidence which is said to be the band of society: they are more frequently repeated, because they are not prevented by the dread of detection; and he who has obtained a virtuous character is not always believed, because we know not but that he may have been persuaded by the sophistry of folly, that to deceive is not to lie, and that there is a certain manner in which truth may be violated without incurring either guilt or shame.

But, lying, however practised, does like every other vice, ultimately disappoint its own purpose; "A lying tongue is but for a moment." Detraction, when it is discovered to be false, confers honor, and dissimulation provokes resentment; the false boast incurs contempt, and the false apology aggravates the offence.

Is it not, therefore, astonishing that a practice, for whatever reason, so universally infamous and unsuccessful, should not be more generally and scrupulously avoided? To think, is to renounce it: and that I may fix the attention of my readers a little longer upon the subject, I shall relate a story, which, perhaps, by those who have much sensibility, will not soon be forgotten.

CHARLOTTE and Maria were educated together at an eminent boarding school near London. There was little difference in their age, and their personal accomplishments were equal: but tho' their families were of the same rank, yet as Charlotte was an only child, she was considerably superior in fortune.

Soon after they were taken home, Charlotte was addressed by Captain Freeman, who besides his commission in the guards had a small paternal estate: but as her friends hoped for a more advantageous match, the Captain was desired to forbear his visits, and the lady to think of him no more. After some fruitless struggles they acquiesced; but the discontent of both was so apparent, that it was thought expedient to remove Miss into the country. She was sent to her aunt, the Lady Meadows, who with her daughter lived retired at the family seat, more than one hundred miles distant from the metropolis. After she had repined in this dreary solitude from April to August, she was surprised with a visit from her father, who brought with him Sir James Forrest, a gentleman who just succeeded to a baronet's title, and a very large estate in the same county. Sir James had good nature and good sense, an agreeable person and an easy address: Miss was insensibly pleased with his company; her vanity, if not her love, had a new object; a desire to be delivered from a state of dependence and obscurity had almost absorbed all the rest; and it is no wonder that this desire was gratified, when scarce any other was felt; or that in compliance with the united solicitations of her friends and her lover, she suffered herself within a few weeks to become a lady and a wife. They continued in the country till the beginning of October, and then came up to London, having prevailed upon her aunt to accompany them, that Miss Meadows, with whom the bride had contracted an intimate friendship, might be gratified with the diversions of the town during the winter.

Captain Freeman, when he heard that Miss Charlotte was married, immediately made proposals of marriage to Maria, with whom he became acquainted during his visits to her friend, and soon after married her.

But neither Sir James nor Mrs. Freeman could reflect without uneasiness upon the frequent interviews which his familiarity and confidence produced between a lover and his mistress, whom force only had divided; and though of these interviews they were themselves witnesses, yet Sir James insensibly became jealous of his lady, and Mrs. Freeman of her husband.

It happened in the May following, that Sir James went about ten miles out of town to be present at the election of a member of parliament

for the county, and was not expected to return till the next day. In the evening his lady took a chair, and visited Mrs. Freeman: the rest of the company went away early, the Captain was upon guard; Sir James was out of town, and the two ladies after supper sat down to piquet; and continued the game without once reflecting upon the hour till three in the morning. Lady Forrest would then have gone home; but Mrs. Freeman, perhaps chiefly to conceal a contrary desire, importuned her to stay till the Captain came in, and at length with some reluctance she consented.

About five the Captain came home, and Lady Forrest immediately sent out for a chair: a chair, as it happened, could not be procured; but a hackney-coach being brought in its stead, the Captain insisted upon waiting on her ladyship home. This she refused with some emotion; it is probable that she still regarded the Captain with less indifference than she wished, and was therefore more sensible of the impropriety of his offer: but her reasons for rejecting it, however forcible, being such as she could not allege, he persisted, and her resolution was overborne. By this importunate complaisance the Captain had not only thrown Lady Forrest into confusion, but displeased his wife; she could not, however, without unpoliteness oppose it; and lest her uneasiness should be discovered, she affected a negligence which in some degree revenged it: she desired that when he came back, he would not disturb her, for that she should go directly to bed; and added with a kind of drowsy insensibility—"I am more than half asleep already."

Lady Forrest and the Captain were to go from the Hay-market to Grosvenor Square. It was about half after five when they got into the coach; the morning was remarkably fine, the late contest had shaken off all disposition to sleep, and Lady Forrest could not help saying, that she had much rather take a walk in the Park than go home to bed. The Captain zealously expressed the same sentiment, and proposed that the coach should set them down at St. James's Gate. The Lady, however, had nearly the same objections against being seen in Mall without any other companion than the Captain, that she had against its being known that they were alone together in a hackney coach: she therefore, to extricate herself from this second difficulty, proposed that they should call at her father's in Bond-street, and take her cousin Meadows, whom she knew to be an early riser, with them. This project was immediately put in execution; but Lady Forrest found her cousin indisposed with a cold. When she had communicated the design of this early visit, Miss Meadows intreated her to give up her walk in the Park, to stay till the family rose, and go home after breakfast: "No," replied Lady Forrest, "I am determined upon a walk; but as I must first get rid of my Captain Freeman, I will send down word and take your advice." A servant was accordingly dispatched to acquaint the Captain, who was waiting below, that Miss Meadows was indisposed, and had engaged Lady Forrest to breakfast.

The Captain discharged the coach; but being piqued at the behavior of his wife, and feeling that flow of spirits which usually returns with the morning even to those who have not slept in the night, he had no desire to go home, and therefore resolved to enjoy the fine morning in the Park alone.

Lady Forrest, not doubting but that the Captain would return home, congratulated herself upon her deliverance; but at the same time, to indulge her desire of a walk, followed him into the Park.

[To be continued.]

CHINESE JUSTICE.

A Merchant of the city Nankin had, with equal industry and integrity, acquired a considerable fortune, which awakened the rapacious spirit of the viceroy of that province: on the pretence, therefore, of its being too rapidly accumulated, he gave some intimations of his design to make a seizure of it. The merchant, who had a numerous family, hoped to baffle the oppressive avarice that menaced him, by dividing his possessions among his children, and depending upon them for support.

But the spirit of unjustness, when strengthened by power, is not easily thwarted in its designs; the viceroy, therefore, sent his children to the army, seized on their property, and left the father to beg his bread. His tears and humble petitions were fruitless; the tyrannical officer, this vile viceroy of a beneficent sovereign, disdained to bestow the smallest relief on the man he had reduced to ruin; so that, exasperated by the oppression of the minister, the merchant, at length, determined to throw himself at the feet of the sovereign to obtain redress, or die in his presence.

With this design he begged his way to Peking; and having surmounted all the difficulties of a long and painful journey, he at length arrived at the Imperial residence; and, having prepared a petition that contained a faithful statement of his injuries, he waited with patience in an outer court till the Emperor should pass to attend the council. But the poverty of his appearance had almost frustrated his hopes; and the attendant mandarins were about to chastise his intrusion, when the attention of the Emperor was attracted by the bustle which the poor man's resistance occasioned: at this moment he held forth a paper, which his Imperial Majesty ordered to be brought to his palanquin; and, having perused its contents, commanded the petitioner to follow him.

It so happened, that the viceroy of Nankin was attending his annual duty in the council: the Emperor, therefore charged him with the crime stated in the poor man's petition, and commanded him to make his defence; but, conscious of his guilt, and amazed at the unexpected discovery, his agitation, his looks and his silence condemned him. The Emperor then addressed the assembled council on the subject of the viceroy's crime, and concluded his harangue with ordering the head of his tyrannical officer to be instantly brought him on the point of a sabre. The command was obeyed; and while the poor old man was wondering on his knees at the extraordinary event of the moment, the Emperor addressed him in the following manner: "Look, said he, on the awful and bleeding example before you, and as I now appoint you his successor, and name you viceroy of the province of Nankin, let his fate instruct you to fulfil the duties of your high and important office with justice and moderation."

ANECDOTE.

TWO sailors were observed by some gentlemen, to be busy in lifting an ass over the wall of a pound where it was confined. On asking the reason, the tars, with true humanity and character, replied, "Why look ye master, we saw this animal aground, without victuals, d'ye see; and so my mate and I agreed to cut his cable, and give him his liberty, because we have known before now, what it was to be on short allowance."

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

WHEN you exceed the fairest race,
Shall I not praise your lovely face?
I must adore you every hour,
Lie down and die, if you look sour:
With good attention mark my mind,
You will in this a question find.

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

THE ROBIN'S WILD NOTE.

WHEN the dews of the morning exhale,
All tinted with May's new-born sweets;
When the fervors of noon warm the gale,
Or twilight her fragrant shower greets;
No sounds that enliven the plain,
Or o'er the lake's bosom that float,
Can vie with the innocent strain
That swells in the Robin's wild note.
'Tis the tone that simplicity loves,
To the bosom of Friendship 'tis dear,
The rapture of love, it improves,
And falls soothing on sorrow's dull ear.
The peasant returning at eve,
From the fields to his much-belov'd cot,
Finds his breast a calm solace receive
From the Robin's enchanting wild note.

ANNA.

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

TIME VERSUS GREENWOOD.

OLD TIME, as he sat in a church yard one day,
With his hour glass and scythe, looking out for new prey,
He perceiv'd Mr Greenwood, the Dentist, come by,
Which drew from his bosom a speech and a sigh.
Quoth he "This same Dentist is no friend of mine,
On one branch of my business he forms a design;
And what I with my file have been rasping for years,
By the dint of his aid in an hour he repairs.
A beau of last century, with locks white as snow,
Whom I had left toothless six lustres ago,
Takes a streak in his noddle to wear Hymen's chains,
And a new set of TEETH from this Greenwood obtains.
Then stares in his glass, thinks himself in his prime,
And derides and defies every ravage of time.

"The oft disappointed old damsel to prun,
As cross as a dragon--the mere child of whim--
The scourge of all near her--of passion the slave--
Whom oft I believ'd on the verge of the grave,
With a gleam of hope cheer'd to the Dentist she flies,
Perceives his improvements with joy and surprise,
Good nature returns, she once more welcomes praise,
The event both enlivens and lightens her days.

"Nor is it the aged and toothless alone
On whom thus his art with success is made known;
For in young and in handsome defects may be found,
But each mishapen subject he fashions around;
Each blemish and shade from his high touch retire,
And the brilliance of high polish'd pearl they acquire:
Even TOOTH ACH, my skillful assistant so kind,
Among his admirers no entrance can find;
He expels from each lip the cadaverous breath,
Whose influence oft swells the dark annals of death.

"Thus then it appears he does highly transgress,
But how, now, or where shall I look for redress:
"An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth"
Was a law of the Hebrews in old times, forsooth;
But I fear that the PRESENT LAWS won't be the thing,
Nor damages lawyers be able to bring,
Unless 'gainst this maker of teeth they define
THAT WHEN PUTTING IN OTHERS, HE'S PULLING OUT
MINE."

May 29, 1798.

PETRONELLA.

From the (Philadelphia) WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

TO A LITTLE CHARMER.

COME and kiss me little Charmer,
Nor suppose a kiss can harm you;
Kisses given, kisses taken,
Cannot now your fears awaken;
Give me then a hundred kisses,
Number well those sweetest blisses,
And on my life I tell you true,
Tenfold I'll repay what's due,
When to snorch a kiss is bolder,
And my fair one's ten years older.

PRIDE always indemnifies itself; and takes care to be no loser, even when it renounces vanity.

FOR THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM.

EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

IN the histories of Greece and Rome, we are accustomed from our earliest youth to read, with emotion bordering on enthusiasm, the acts of patriotism they contain: In tracing the progress of the French revolution, we meet with numberless instances of a similar kind. Among these the voluntary donations which were daily presented at the bar of the assembly, often by anonymous citizens, for supporting the expence of the war, hold a distinguished pre-eminence. The moment war was declared, people of all ranks and of all ages crowded to offer patriotic gifts on the altar of their country. The old brought money; those capable of bearing arms, in language the most glowing, painted to expose their lives in the cause of liberty; women sacrificed even their ornaments; and children lifted the offer of their toys. A deputation of these tender votaries of freedom, being admitted into the assembly, addressed the members in the following terms. "Legislators! we bring thirty lives in specie, which we have raised among ourselves, and which we offer as our small but patriotic contribution towards carrying on the war. We pledge our lives to obtain from pleasures, however legitimate, that we may have it in our power to make a further donation. Why are our arms too weak to hurl destruction at those who have conspired against our country's freedom? Why are our feet too tender to permit us to walk, what do I say, to fly against tyrants? But our enemies will gain nothing by the delay. Our courage, like inflamed nitre in a state of compression, will become as an impetuous thunder to crush despotism. Till then we shall not cease to stretch out our suppliant hands, and implore the protection of the great God for our brave fellow citizens fighting in the cause of liberty, and happy shall we be hereafter to supply the place of those whom death may snatch away while combating in so sacred a cause. Legislators! think not that a cold and feeble sentiment actuates us. No--we feel the full value of liberty, we cherish its sacred flame, and regard our sensibility to its benefits as one of the most glorious effects of the glorious revolution."

REFINED CRUELTY.

From WIMPSTER'S Voyage to St. Domingo, in 1790.

A Lady whom I have seen, a young lady, and one of the handsomest in the island, gave a grand dinner. Furious at seeing a dish of poultry brought to the table overdone, she ordered her negro cook to be seized, and thrown into the oven, yet glowing with heat. And this horrible Megera, whose name I suppress out of respect to her family; this infernal fiend, whom public execration ought to drive with every mark of abhorrence from society; this worthy rival of the too famous Chaperon*, is followed, and admired--for she is rich and beautiful!

The day after my return, I was walking before the entrance of a planter with one of his neighbors, when we overheard him bid a negro go into the inclosure of this very neighbor, pull up two young trees which he pointed out to him, and re-plant them immediately on a terrace as was then forming.

The negro went; the neighbor followed him, surprised him in the fact, and brought him to his master, whom I had by this time joined, in the hope of witnessing a scene of confusion which promised to be amusing.

Conceive, sir, what passed in my mind, when, on the complaint of the neighbor, I heard the master coldly order another of his negroes to tie the pretended culprit to a ladder, and give him an hundred lashes! We were both of us struck with astonishment, that, stupified, pale, and shuddering, while the unhappy negro received the barbarous chastisement in silence, we looked at one another without being able to utter a single word. And he who orders he who thus punished his own crime on the blind instrument of his will; at once the dastardly perpetrator and the unfeeling witness of the most atrocious injustice, is yet one of the first organs of the law, the official protector of innocence! Heavens! if a pitiful respect for decorum bids me to devote the name of this monster to eternal fame, let me at least be permitted to hope that Divine Justice will hear the cries of the sufferer, and sooner or later cumulate on the tyrant's head, all the weight of its vengeance.

* A planter of St Domingo, who, in the same circumstance, seeing the heat himself and draw upon the lips of an unhappy negro, exclaimed in a fury, "The rascal laughs

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1798.

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR, [Continued.]

	Jay.	Livingston.
Brought forward	3251	3934
Orange [continued]	98	349
Ulster	565	739
Delaware	243	339
Dutchess	998	991
Columbia	1052	849
Albany	1639	335
Rockland	1119	510
Washington	738	1261
Clinton	150	103
Saratoga	537	791
Schoharie	386	216
Montgomery	991	915
Ortogo	1017	457
Herkimer	394	419
Schenen	130	12
Total	13311	12220
Majority for Jay	1091	

STATEMENT.

	JAY	LIVINGSTON
Southern District	2921	2761
Middle District	3285	4440
Eastern District	4183	3600
Western District	2921	2019

There are five counties yet to be canvassed.

SENATORS.

John Schenk, David Gellson, De Witt Clinton, William Denning, Richard Hatfield, from the Southern District.
Ambrose Spencer, Ebenezer Foot, from the Middle District.
Leonard Gausvoort, J. Sanders, from the Eastern District.

Gottenburg, in Sweden, is made a free port. By one article in the ordinance, rum may be admitted when directly imported in vessels belonging to the United States of America, or in Swedish vessels.

Orders from the English admiralty arrived at Gibraltar on the 5th of April, to capture all neutral vessels bound to or from any of the French or Spanish colonies, and likewise all vessels with the produce of French or Spanish colonies on board; these orders are general to their cruisers in all ports.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 15.

"It is currently reported that the Portuguese minister, was some time since imprisoned at Paris, is released; and that the King of Spain has undertaken to make the peace of his country with France. I hope the resignation of the Prince of Peace from the office of Secretary of State in Spain, will be productive of good effect; and it is reported, and I was assured as a fact from the Spanish Ambassador here, that a Spanish frigate had sailed from Corunna to England. It is also reported, admiral Mazzaredo has solicited a passport from admiral Parker off Cadiz, to suffer a Spanish frigate to pass to England; which he complied with. Two frigates have arrived from Lima at Corunna with 700,000 dollars. Four out of five Spanish ships which sailed from Montevideo, are taken by the British squadron off Cadiz. An English Indiaman with 5,000 chests of tea, is taken and carried into Spain.

DEPREDACTIONS ON OUR COMMERCE.

Charleston, May 28.

The British frigate Thetis, capt. Cochran, still lies at anchor off the bar, in the direct passage to the middle channel, and her armed boats cruise and intercept all vessels forward or outward bound, through the North or South Channel, so as to completely invest our port by blockade.

In addition to the vessels mentioned in yesterday's gazette to have been captured by her, is the brig Julia, capt. Hochborn, which sailed on Wednesday from this port for the Havannah, and was taken on the evening of the same day. Yesterday, in consequence of the intelligence of the capture of these owned in this city. Mr Crocker one

of the owners of the Julia, Mr Booth, owner of the scho. Ranger, and Mr Schutt owner of the cargo of the Hamburg brig Frederica, took boats and went over the bar to the Thetis, in order to remonstrate to capt. C. upon his conduct. Mr Schutt returned last evening, without having been able to obtain the release of his property, but informs that the Julia had been discharged, after hoisting out a great part of her cargo of flour, in a vain search for contraband articles. It was last night reported that an inward bound brig was taken by her.

Norfolk, May 26.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated the 10th of May, 1798

"A French cruiser has this moment brought in a scho. called the Mercury, from Charleston bound to this place, loaded with dry goods. When she was captured the captain was put in a canoe and turned adrift at sea, but fortunately was picked up by another vessel in a few hours, and brought safe in here

BOSTON, June 1.

This day arrived the armed ship Sea Nymph, M'Dugal, of and from Martinico, 23 days. Sailed in company with the Friendship, Norris, of Providence, bound to Charleston; schooner Hero, of Baltimore, and an English schooner, which capt M'Dugal generously continued with and protected. On the 6th May a French privateer of 10 guns, and 70 men, hove in sight, made several attempts to cut off the unarmed vessels, and continued to follow them for several days: On the 8th at 8 a. m. it became entirely calm, the ship then about 6 miles ahead of the defenceless vessels: the privateer seeing the state of the convoy immediately rowed among them, and out for the magnanimous conduct of a part of the ship Sea Nymph's company, would probably have plundered them of every valuable article. This heroic and disinterested action, which rescued from the jaws of rapacity three valuable vessels and cargoes deserves particular mention. Perceiving the object of the privateer, and night coming on, capt James Younger, mate of the ship, proposed taking the boat, and with small arms to beat off the pirate; immediately five others of the crew, viz John Dixon, Henry Hubbert, John Brack, Thomas Nelson, and William Wheeler, offered their service; the boat was armed with musketry, and these brave men rowed the distance of six miles, when coming within pistol shot of the privateer, it being dark, they had the advantage of observing the enemy from their lights, without being observed by them; they then began their bold enterprise, and keeping a stern, discharged their small arms with such well directed fires, as to create great confusion and dismay among the crew of the privateer---this assault was continued, till a cannon shot from the enemy carried away a part of the stern of their boat, when the boat leaking very fast, and their ammunition nearly expended, they thought proper to give up the unequal contest, and return to the ship, which they effected in safety.

SALEM, June 1.

We are informed, that Capt. George Crowninshield and Sons, of this town, have offered to government, the loan of the ship America of 700 tons, at a valuation made by appraisers appointed by government. The ship is now in New-York, is a very fast sailer, well calculated for force, and will carry 28 guns. This is efficient patriotism, and may it find many imitators.

The subscription for the Newburyport ship is filled, and contracts are made for building her.

The Adriatic is purchased by government, at Baltimore, and the Herald at Boston, to be fitted for sea immediately as cruisers.

MORTALITY.

"Think, mortals, what it is to die!"

DIED,

On Wednesday the 30th ult. at Newark, after a long illness, Dr. WYNANT VAN ZANDT, of this city.

On Monday, at Philadelphia, NATHAN BRYAN, Esq. Member of Congress from North Carolina.

Same evening, in this city, of an apoplectic fit, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Esq.

On Tuesday night, of an apoplectic fit, Mr SAMUEL ACKERLY, for many years a very respectable and beneficial character.

COURT of HYMEN.

THE numerous evils that in life arise,
Demand some friend their saddest to attend,
To wipe our tears, and check our frequent sighs,
And Conjugal Affection names this friend.

MARRIED

At Saratburgh, on Wednesday the 30th ult. MATHEW LIVINGSTON, Esq. counsellor at law, to Miss MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of Morgan Lewis, Esq.

Same evening, by the Rev Dr Foster, Mr BRIGHAM HOWE, to Miss SALLY MEERS, both of this city.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev Dr Beach, WILLIAM HENDERSON, Esq. to Miss DENNING, eldest daughter of William Denning, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev Dr Moore, LYNDY WALTER, Esq. of Bolton, to Miss ANN MINSHULL, daughter of Mr John Minshull, of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev Dr McKnight, Mr JOSEPH CORRAL, merchant, of North Carolina, to Miss MARIA ANN LYLEBURN, of this city.

Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Foster, Mr. JAMES GAUK, to Miss JEMIMA CARMER, both of this city.

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs BROADHURST'S BENEFIT.

This evening will be presented, never performed here, a celebrated Comedy, called,

KNAVE OR NOT.

Written by Holcroft, author of The Road to Ruin, &c.

End of the Play a Pantomime Interlude, called,

POOR JACK; Or, The Sailor's Landlady.

To conclude with the Musical Entertainment of

NO SONG NO SUPPER

Tickets and places as usual, and of Miss Broadhurst, at Mr Hewes's, Albany Pier.

Messrs HALLAM, jun. and MARTIN'S BENEFIT.

On Monday Evening will be presented, a celebrated Tragedy, called,

TAMERLANE THE GREAT;

Or the fall of Bajazet, Emperor of the Turks.

To which will added, a Farce, never performed here, called,

THE MAID OF THE OAKS.

With other Entertainments, as will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Miss WESTRAY and Miss E. WESTRAY'S BENEFIT.

On Wednesday evening will be presented, the favorite Comedy, never performed in this Theatre, of the

DESERTED DAUGHTER.

Joanna, the Deserted Daughter, Miss E. Westray,

To which will be added, a Farce, never performed here, written by the author of Every one has his Fault, Wives at they were and Maids as they are, &c. called, The

WEDDING DAY.

Sir Adam Contell,

Lady Contell,

Mr Jefferson,

Miss Westray.

This day is Published,

Price 3 shillings in boards, or 6s neatly bound and lettered,

A SKETCH of the

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, From its commencement to the Treaty of Peace between France and Austria.

To which is added,

MEMOIRS of GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

To be had of the Printer, no. 119, Chatham-street, at this Office, and of the different Book stores in the city.

Just published, and for sale by J. Harrison, Peck Slip.

CAROLINE of LITCHFIELD,
A NOVEL.

EDWARD:

VARIOUS VIEWS OF HUMAN NATURE.



COURT of APOLLO.

FROM THE NOTHERN BUDGET.

A NEW SONG.

"IL FAUT DE L'ARGENT."

SINCE, to please the gay world, all our fashions must be,
Adjusted and set—a la mode de Paris;
I'll sing you, my comrades, un petit chanson,
Just imported from Paris—"IL FAUT DE L'ARGENT."

The truth of my duty all stations must own,
From the char at his plough, to the king on his throne.
Great George to his Commons is wont to repeat,
The success of his envoys, his armies and fleet:
He laments that new burdens must still be laid on,
And concludes a fine speech with—"Il faut de l'argent."

Put spur to Pegasus, and take a fair start,
To the humbler of kings, the sublime BUONAPARTE:
He darts through the nations, unrivets their chains,
Sets their tyrants adrift, and gives freedom the reins;
He gives them a Cap, and he plants them a Tree;
He romps with their wenches, and bids them be free.
Hurra! shout the dupes, we slide merrily on;—
"Just so," quoth the chief, but—"Il faut de l'argent."

Nor can we the freaks of fly Edmund forget,
How he play'd and cajol'd with good father Fauchet;
How he rav'd, "My poor country is lost and undone!"
"Catch old birds," quoth the Abbe—"Il faut de l'argent."

To terrible France, who pot-valiant is grown,
Three envoys were sent, and the sequel is known:
With fals and commissions their pockets were stor'd;
But the duce of a douceur for great PERRYGORD.
Point d'Argent! the business lagg'd heavily on;—
A douceur is wanting—"Il faut de l'argent."

From the clouds of high life we descend to the vale;
There the truth of my duty is prov'd in detail:—
Quacks, scribblers and pedlars, re-echo my song,
And sigh in sad chorus—"Il faut de l'argent."

When yet a green stripling, by destiny hurl'd,
From the arms of my parent, to buffet the world,
The good Man, at parting, his counsel thus gave;
"Be honest, my child;—be industrious, be brave—
"But learn, that no business with me can be done,
Till the secret is bought of—"Il faut de l'argent."

The strength of this lesson too early I try'd;
At the feet of my mistress I languish'd and sigh'd:—
I swore that her beauty was more than divine;
She smil'd at my raving—confess'd it was fine;
But whisper'd, "Fair ladies can better be won.
"By a douceur, well tim'd; for—"Il faut de l'argent."

To the learn'd in the laws, I for counsel repair'd;
I stated my case, which in silence he heard;
Then my case I re-stated, in language more plain,
And still, as he doubted, I told it again;
Each fact I narrated—he seem'd to forget;
And the only response was, a "but," or a "yet;"
Ah! then I remember'd, that nought can be done,
Till the secret is bought of—"Il faut de l'argent."

E'en now, while I sing, the stern landlord draws nigh;
A bill in his hand, and a dun in his eye.
"Say, whence and what art thou? vile spectre, begone!
"Why still dost thou haunt me?"—"Il faut de l'argent!"

* We must have MONEY.—Pronounced something like
eal foe de lahiong.

FOR SALE,

A Sprightly Negro Wench, 16 years of age; has had
the small pox and measles; very bandy, and fond of chil-
dren—fold for no fault. Lowest price £60. Enquire of
the Printer, March 6, 1798. 6--tf.

MORALIST.

LET us live well whilst we live; for be a man ever so
rich when he lights his fire, Death may perhaps enter
his door before it be burnt out.—Riches pass away like
the twinkling of an eye: of all friends they are the most
inconstant.—Flocks perish; relations die; friends are
not immortal; you will die yourself; but I know one
thing which is out of the reach of fate, and that is the
judgment which is pass'd upon the dead. Laugh not at
the grey headed declaimer, nor at thy aged grandfire:
These often come forth from the wrinkles of the skin words
full of wisdom.

ROBERT M'MENNOMY,

HAS removed to No 127 William-street, nearly oppo-
site his former residence, where he has for sale
3 bales blue half thick,
1 box perfumery and cloth powders,
60 pieces green scarcelets,
1000 do sailor's black horn buttons,
Black and blue Dutch cloth, of superior quality,
London superfine cloths,
do kerfimeres, plain and figured,
Counterpains, silk shawls, coloured,
Silk galloon, black and white laces and edgings,
Holland bedbuns,
With a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

Also, 1 bale containing 50 pieces very fine India Mus-
lins, suitable to the West India market or New Orleans,
entitled to drawback, which he will sell on easy terms, or
exchange for dry goods or produce.

FOR SALE BY DANIEL HITCHCOCK,

No. 79 GOLD-STREET,

WILD Cherry Joist, Boards, and Plank, of the first qua-
lity; Boilhead Boards, and Joist; Beach, Birch,
Witewood and Maple Joist; Maple, Ash, and White-
wood Plank; 1-2 inch Whitewood Boards; clear and
common White-Pine Boards; clear and common White-
Pine 1-2 inch Plank; 2 inch Pine Plank; 1-2 inch wide
and narrow Pine Boards, and common Scantling.

N. B. The above stuff seasoned fit for immediate use.
Aug. 26, 1797. 78 --tf.

Mrs. CHRISTIANA and ELIZABETH HAND,
Mantua, Corlet, and Ladies Riding HabitMakers,
FROM LONDON,

HAVE taken the store, no. 450, Pearl street, and re-
spectfully acquaint the Ladies of New-York and its
vicinity, that they make Ladies Riding Habits, Corsets,
newest Fancy Dresses, and Gowns; and take this method
to solicit their patronage and countenance, not doubting
from their long experience and knowledge in the line of
their business, that they will be enabled to merit a share of
the favor and support of the public; being determined to
exert themselves to give all possible satisfaction. 14--512

GEORGE BUCKMASTER, BOAT BUILDER,

No. 191, Cherry-street, opposite the Hay Scales, Ship
Yards, New-York,

INFORMS his friends, that he has removed his Boat
shop from Water street to the above situation, where
he has a number of Boats completed of almost every di-
mension, and on terms as low as any in New-York.

April 2, 1798.

12--6m

KARNS and HAZLET, WINDSOR CHAIR MAKERS,

Respectfully inform their friends and customers that they
have opened a shop no. 46 Cliff-Street, where they
can be supplied with all kinds of Windsor Chairs, Seats,
&c. of the newest fashion and best taste, warranted good.
Old chairs repaired, painted, and made like new. They
likewise continue at their old shop, no. 93 John-Street
Golden-Hill, where they will thankfully receive all orders,
and execute them with punctuality and dispatch. 15 tf

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND BILLS, BLANKS,

and every species of PRINTING, executed at this Office
with neatness and expedition, on terms as reasonable as
any in this city.

BY order of Richard Harrison, Esq. Recorder of the city
of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all the cre-
ditors of William Buchanan, an insolvent debtor, that they
show cause, if any they have, before the said Recorder, at
his office in the city of New-York, by the third day of
July next, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate
should not be made, and he discharged according to the
directions of the act entitled "An act for giving relief in
cases of insolvency," passed the 21st day of March, 1788.
Dated this 4th day of May, 1798.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Insolvent debtor.

William L. Rose, petitioning attorney for Robert Thomp-
son, Henry Phillips, and George Williams, creditors of the
said William Buchanan. 15--6t

BY order of Richard Harrison, Esq. Recorder of the city
of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all the cre-
ditors of Joshua Seely, of the city of New-York, an
Insolvent Debtor, that they show cause, if any they have,
before the said Recorder, at his office in the city of New-
York, by the 10th day of July next, why an assignment
of the said Joshua Seely's estate should not be made, and
the said Joshua Seely discharged according to an act of the
Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act
for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 21st of
March, 1788. Dated this 15th day of May, 1798.

JOSHUA SEELY.

Joseph Bindon, one of the petitioning creditors.

16--6w--2.

BY order of Richard Harrison, Esq. Recorder of the city
of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all the cre-
ditors of Abraham Lockman, of the city of New-York,
Baker, an insolvent debtor, that they show cause, if any
they have, before the said Recorder, at his office in the
city of New-York, by the 30th day of July next, why an
assignment of the said Abraham Lockman's estate should
not be made, and the said Abraham Lockman discharged,
according to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-
York, entitled "An Act for giving relief in cases of insolv-
ency," passed the 21st March, 1788. Dated this 28th
day of May, 1798. ABRAHAM LOCKMAN.

William Fitch one of the petitioning creditors.

18 6w 18f

SPECIFIC LOTION,

FOR diseases of the skin, herpetic affections, and eru-
ptions of the face, and which is so prevalent in both
sexes, however malignant in their nature, or of long stand-
ing, prepared by CHARLES ANDREWS, Surgeon, late
apprentice at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and
house pupil under Mr. Blinck for six years. Sold by ap-
pointment at Messrs. Tinsford and Co's, Druggists, no. 85
Maiden Lane, and at the proprietor's medicinal store, no. 203
Water street, New-York; and also at Mr. Robert Stafford's
druggist, no. 36 Market street, Philadelphia; in half pint
bottles, with printed directions, price one dollar each.

This Lotion is approved of by the most eminent of the
profession, and is now offered to the public as a very valu-
able acquisition to medicine, being a certain specific reme-
dy for the great variety of obstinate and violent diseases
to which mankind are subject, under the common deno-
mination of Scorbatic, &c. also in every case where the
patient is afflicted with either inflammation, Eruptions,
Pimples, Blotches, Carbuncles, Black Worms, Inflammatory
Ulcers, and a variety of symptoms attending an impure and
diseased state of the skin. This Specific Lotion, besides
being a certain cure for the above, is perfectly safe in its
use, and is not injurious to the tenderest constitution, or
the most delicate complexion.

Its efficacy arises from its possessing a moderate stimu-
lating power, which excites a reaction in the stagnated
vessels, relieving obstructed perspiration, and by these
means eradicates the morbid and viscid matter externally,
without producing any other apparent effect, than, on its
first use, causing a small degree of it to be thrown off.

Thus simply, speedily, and effectually, does this Lotion
remove every obstruction, impurity, and disease of the skin,
without producing any unpleasant symptom. The manner
of applying it, is to have the face, or part affected, washed
clean with water, and wiped dry with a linen cloth, then
first taking care to shake the bottle, the part affected is to
be moderately washed with the Lotion night and morning.

One bottle generally affords the most surprising relief;
but the quantity that may be necessary to use, must depend
on the violence of the complaint, or the length of time it
may have been standing.

New-York, May 5, 1798.

14--4f